Central Government's Assistance to Rajasthan Government to check AIDS

1773. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Microbiology, S.M.S. Medical College was the only functioning AIDS (HIV) Testing Centre in Rajasthan in the years 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) how much money was sanctioned as contingency for the "AIDS Surveillence Centre and Regional Blood Safety Centre" of the above mentioned college in the year 1990-91 details of the amount withdrawn and the purpose of sanctioning of contigency amount;

(c) whether any training programme undertaken by the Government during the last three years, if so, the details there of; and

(d) what is the total Central assistance given/utilized by this Government of Rajasthan in AIDS Centre?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ICMR has sanctioned contigency grant of Rs. 10,000/- for the Surveillance Centre at the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur during 1990-91 for consumable etc

(c) S.M.S. College, Jaipur is an identified centre for the training of doctors and technicians working in the blood banks. They have started training programme during the last part of 1992-93 and have trained 2 doctors and 2 technicians. In addition, 30 doctors were also trained in clinical management.

(d) The total Central assistance provided to this Surveillance Centre so far is Rs. 2,30,000.

U.S. Aid to "Field Epidemiology Development Project" in U.P. and Rajasthan

1774. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money was provided by U.S. Aid in 1989-90 and 1990-91 in U.S. dollars and Indian rupees for starting a Pilot Project on "Development of Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Support" in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how much amount spent in the form equipment and training of Epidemiologists in U.S.A./India under this project (State-wise); and

(c) how many Laboratory personnel and Epidemiologists trained in U.S.A. and in India under this project; the details thereof (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The project "Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Support" was implemented from June, 1990 to March, 1992 in the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, through the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi. Under the project, equipment worth Rs. 14.01 lakhs was procured with USAID assistance and was equally distributed between the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In addition, equipment worth US$ 5,60,000 was procured from abroad which have been distributed amongst National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi and the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. An amount of Rs. 1.82 lakhs was spent on training component in India apart from expenditure on training of 47 persons in USA.

(c) The number of persons from Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh trained in India and in USA is as under:—

	In India	In USA
Microbiologists :		
Rajasthan	14	9
Uttar Pradesh	14	9
Epidemiologists :		
Rajasthan	35	14
Uttar Pradesh	21	15

Medical Reimbursement Claim

1775. SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical reimbursement claims forwarded by Central Institute of Educational Technology (NCERT) to the Chief Medical Officer, CGHS in December, 1991; the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases cleared and claims reimbursed so far, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases not cleared so far alongwith the details and reasons therefor; and

(d) by when these cases are likely to be cleared for reimbursement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d) The Questions do not arise.

1776. [*Transferred to 13th May, 1993*]

Waterborne Diseases in Delhi

1777. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the comparative number of deaths in Delhi due to waterborne diseases like cholera and gastro-enteritis during 1991 and 1992;

(b) what programme has been implemented by Government so far to check the waterborne diseases and results achieved; and

(c) which of the areas in the city have been identified launching a special programme in 1993 to check the waterborne diseases and what measures have been taken by the civic authorities in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As per report of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi there has been no death due to cholera during 1991 and 1992. However, due to gastro-enteritis there were 13 death during 1991 and 11 in 1992.

(b) and (c) It has been observed that water-borne diseases in Delhi take place mostly in those areas like J. J. Colonies, Re-settlement Colonies etc. which have shortage of safe drinking water and lack of sanitation facilities.

In order to check the outbreak of water-borne diseases the concerned authority have taken a number of steps like:

1. Provision of safe drinking water in all vulnerable areas.

2. Appropriate health educatio